

News Analysis

Italy Lobby Bids U.S. Comment on Rome Crisis

By Bernard D. Nossiter

ROME, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The firm U.S. opposition to Communists in a new Italian government, according to authoritative diplomatic sources here, was the result of personal pleas by influential leaders on Capitol Hill plus concern for the staunchly anti-Communist sentiments of organized Italian-American voters.

The public expression of U.S. views on Italy's government last week drew criticism from Communists and Socialists here. But more surprising in the dismay voiced by Italian political moderates, who generally support Washington,

Among the U.S. politicians who are known to have urged the administration to voice strong and public opposition to Communists in the Italian government are Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Ambassador Richard Gardner, who was called home last week to discuss the Italian crisis, also is known to have spoken with Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, of the Foreign Relations Committee and Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., a leading House figure and important spokesman for the estimated 25 million Italian-Americans.

Communist Demands

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According to those in a position to know, the U.S. decision to urge publicly that Mr. Andreotti resign, the Communist demand was based on a fear that elder statesmen among the Christian Democrats were leaning toward a deal with the Communists. Diplomats cite ambiguous speeches by Aldo Moro, a former premier and now pres-

ident of the party, as well as Amintore Fanfani, another former premier, as the source of this concern.

U.S. authorities are skeptical of the conventional Italian view that Italian Eurocommunists are markedly different from the Moscow-oriented variety. Visitors here are quoting an extract from an interview on Dec. 30 with Luigi Longo, the 77-year-old anti-Communist spokesman of organized Italian-American voters.

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Severe Law Fails to Deter

Amphetamine Abuse Increases in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP).—More and more Japanese, known for long hours and hard work, are resorting to amphetamines to get through the day, despite penalties of up to life in prison, the National Police Agency says.

"It used to be just night workers—taxi drivers, truck drivers, nightclub hostesses," said Superintendent Yoshihiko Shimada of the agency's safety division. But farmers, construction workers, housewives, salesmen, and businessmen are using them, officials say.

An agency report issued last month said that arrests for amphetamine use, sale or smuggling have gone up 20 times in the last eight years—to 13,401 in the first 11 months of last year—while

those involving heroin, opium, marijuana or other illegal drugs have increased only slightly or decreased. The report said that amphetamine cases rose from fewer than 1,000 in 1969 to 14,000 by 1973, when a law providing for life imprisonment for selling the drug was passed. Arrests decreased to just under 10,000 the next year, but have climbed more than 30 per cent a year since.

Inspectors Yamo Sasaki of the Kadogawa prefecture, which includes the two major ports of Yokohama and Yokosuka, estimates that there are at least 150,000 amphetamine users in Japan. "It's easy to get, easy to use . . . and it fits the Japanese character," he said. Mr. Sasaki explained that heroin and related drugs are depressants and carry an extra stigma. "You become a

Mr. Shimada agreed. "We had 21 cases involving 26 persons last year where someone was killed—without any reason. We had 11 arson cases and kidnappings involving amphetamines," he said.

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Japanese police have no real explanation for the increasing use of amphetamines—although they note that businessmen and workers are under more pressure because of the recent recession. Some employers even encourage the use of amphetamines, especially by truck drivers and night workers, Mr. Shimada said.

Mr. Shimada and Mr. Sasaki said that organized crime is pushing the drugs. "The Yakuza [organized criminal gang] are trying hard to expand the market," Mr. Shimada said. "When we cracked down on heroin in the early '60s, they switched to stimulants. It's more profitable to us."

He said that the drug usually is made in South Korea or Europe and smuggled in by way of Macao, Hong Kong or Taiwan. A gram of amphetamine costs 3 1/3 cents in West Germany, Mr. Shimada said. "It sells for 3 to 4 in Hong Kong. It wholesales for 20 to 25 in Japan and it sells on the street for \$1.25 to \$2, sometimes even \$10 or \$15."

Mr. Shimada said that organized criminal gangs in Japan now get 60 per cent of their money from amphetamines. "It's legal in Macao. There's a big pharmaceutical company there that buys huge amounts, which Japanese police believe is nearly all from Japan, since there is little amphetamine use elsewhere in Asia," he said.

In Hong Kong, there was no law against smuggling the drug out of the country until last year. Mr. Shimada added that at least one Hong Kong policeman is under indictment in Japan for amphetamine smuggling but has not been arrested in Hong Kong because he broke no local law.

Mr. Sasaki said that pushers never inform on their bosses. Also, he said, Japanese police are limited in the use of undercover agents by entrapping laws.

Mr. Sasaki said that they had warned Mr. Kamei and Mr. Vance hours in advance that Mr. Begin's toast would be political in content and a major statement of his views.

But U.S. officials said they had been given only 30 minutes notice. Forty-five minutes before the dinner, Egyptian officials said they were expecting Mr. Begin to give a brief toast.

Bolivian Police Arrest Strikers

LA PAZ, Jan. 18 (AP).—Bolivia's military regime arrested about 100 civil rights activists on a hunger strike yesterday and a number of political leaders but an anti-government strike began in the country's tin mines and hunger strikes continued at other sites.

It appeared to be the most serious situation faced by the government of Gen Hugo Banzer since it took power in August 1971. It also darkened hope for a return to democracy through elections promised for July, the next month, government spokesman Klaus Boelling said today.

The raids occurred at six sites in La Paz. Police, backed by armed civilians, seized the strikers, who are protesting restrictions on civil liberties, the jailing of political prisoners and the lack of freedom for tin-mining unions. Hunger strikes continued at four Roman Catholic churches in the capital.

Instead, Mr. Begin addressed himself to the two major points of difference—the future borders of Israel and Palestinian self-determination.

"Peace cannot be established if Israel were to restore its former aggression—provoking lines of June 5, 1967," Mr. Begin said.

"Peace cannot be established with the division of Jerusalem, which is part of the cultural heritage of the Jewish people."

The Egyptian foreign minister, seated to Mr. Begin's right, covered his face with his hands and digested as the Israeli leader spoke. When he was introduced, he unsmilingly rose and said:

"I thought that after the first part of the day we were going to have a relaxed and social event tonight. The Prime Minister chose to bring his work again. I can only repeat, we believe the basic element of a lasting peace is the element that I stated very clearly in my address today."

"As to the Prime Minister's views, I think the place to discuss it is in the coming meeting. I'll keep my ideas until then. Thank you very much," Mr. Kamei said, sitting down without offering the customary toast.

Mr. Begin's comments at the dinner last night capped a day of sharp disagreement on the basic issues of the Middle East conflict. Mr. Begin, in his remarks, compared self-determination for the Palestinians to Hitler's land-grabbing policies in the 1930s.

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Mr. Boelling said that his doctors have ordered him to take care of his health because of his recent case of the flu. Mr. Boelling had been scheduled to visit Bonn Feb. 16-19, Mr. Boelling said. A new date for the trip has not been set.

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دعا عن الصلوة

International Urban League Report

Carter's Tax Cut Is Opposed by Civil Rights Organization

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The National Urban League, stepping up its political pressure on President Carter, released a report calling the condition of blacks in the United States "sober," voicing opposition yesterday to a \$25-billion tax cut contemplated by the president.

Even if it does result in economic expansion, it is unlikely blacks and the cities would really benefit," said the group's president, Vernon Jordan. He said that an increasing federal deficit would become a excuse for not implementing needed urban and social programs.

In opposition to the tax cut, individuals and businesses, details of which are to be issued Saturday, is rooted disagreement with the administration over the best way to help the poor. Economists advise the league that general economic stimulation will be down to the most de-

Annual Report

The tax stand was taken at a conference here called "State of Black America—1978," the third such annual report prepared by the York-based league, a moderate and influential civil rights organization.

In conceding that the administration had taken "some steps," Mr. Jordan declared: "The generally dismal picture is worsened by the wide-

Remarks on Philadelphia Case Criticized

S. Attorney: Carter May Hurt Investigation

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Ad Marston, the Republican attorney in Philadelphia, yesterday that remarks attributed to President Carter could "devastating effect" on an investigation his office is conducting into alleged political corruption and he asked the Justice Department to affirm that such investigation is under way.

Mr. Marston's comments, made in a news conference and in a home interview, were made Rep. James Florio, D-N.J., that Mr. Carter had told him other Democrats that the Justice Department had been unable to ascertain that such investigation is in progress.

Rep. Florio's statement was controversial because it suggested Mr. Carter was accusing Mr. Marston of permitting news accounts to imply wrongly that of the persons urging his as U.S. attorney were

w. N.Y. Paper Cites Investment Group

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Howard Saffir, publisher of The New York's new morning paper said yesterday that a group of investors had made a substantial investment in the paper and the publication financially sound.

Saffir said that the investors were headed by Raymond S. Learsy, president of Agricultural Industrial Chemicals Inc. Learsy was elected chairman of the paper's board of directors Monday.

Interim Appointment to Senate Seen Likely for Mrs. Humphrey

By Douglas E. Kneeland

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Muriel Humphrey is almost certain to be offered an interim appointment to fill the Senate seat vacated by the death last week of her husband, Hubert H. Humphrey, according to knowledgeable political sources.

The appointment would probably be with the understanding that it was on a caretaker basis and that the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party would select another candidate to run for Mr. Humphrey's seat in a special election. This is generally expected to be held in conjunction with the regular elections in November.

A spokesman for Gov. Rudy Perpich of Minnesota yesterday said that the governor felt it was "inappropriate for him at this time to discuss the appointment in reference to the Humphrey family." However, his office is reported to have received many calls suggesting Mrs. Humphrey for the post.

A Washington source familiar with Minnesota politics said that President Carter and Vice-President Mondale had told Mr. Perpich that they would speak with Mrs. Humphrey in the next few days and urge her to take the seat.

What was not so certain, according to several sources, was whether Mrs. Humphrey would accept.

Memorial Urged

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Sir Harold Wilson, former prime minister of Britain, called today for an international trust to be set up in memory of Mr. Humphrey.

In a letter published in the London Times, Sir Harold wrote:

"There is little doubt that the American people will wish to set up a trust in [Mr. Humphrey's] memory to advance some or all of the causes which he advocated. I am writing this letter to suggest that they might feel it right to establish such a trust not on a national basis, but genuinely international."



PITTSBURGH GOTHIC—Pittsburghers waiting for a traffic light during heaviest snowstorm of the season. Many businesses closed early to let employees go home.

Midwest Storm Heads Northeast

3 Roots Collapse Under Snow in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18 (UPI)—The roots of three large Connecticut buildings—including Hartford's Civic Center—collapsed within an hour before dawn today under heavy snow and ice, authorities said.

The incidents occurred in Hartford at the \$70-million Civic Center, in Manchester at the K-Mart supermarket and in Jewett City, at the Wyre-Wine factory, police said.

No one was injured in the Hartford and Manchester incidents.

But state police were looking for a missing worker at the factory.

At the same time, flooding

shorted out feeder cables on several electrically powered commuter trains into New York City, causing delays. Roadways were flooded and, in an unusual move, convertibles were banished from a level of the George Washington Bridge, which links Manhattan with New Jersey across the Hudson River, because of falling chunks of ice.

Farther west, a foot of snow fell on an area stretching from Arkansas to Pennsylvania from a storm system that headed into the northeastern United States.

Utility repair crews throughout the Northeast, particularly on Long Island and in Rhode Island, worked to repair power lines and equipment damaged in last week's ice storm, before the new storms hit.

Temporary Reprieve

The National Weather Service said that a slight reprieve from winter weather was in store.

A Pacific system that hit California Monday showed signs of weakening over the Rocky Mountains.

The storm that swept through the South and Ohio valley Monday and yesterday prompted weathermen to post heavy snow and winter storm warnings in portions of Ohio, the Virginias, Pennsylvania, New York and New England.

The weather service said that five more inches of snow could fall in those areas. In Arizona, Pa., the accumulation reached 15 inches.

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In Inter-Bureau FBI Memo

Hoover Assailed Hedging to Warren Panel

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—J. Edgar Hoover criticized FBI subordinates early in 1964 for "hedging and equivocating" in their reports to the Warren Commission about contacts between the bureau and Jack Ruby before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in the preceding November.

Hoover's handwritten notation on an internal FBI memorandum adds a new dimension to what has been disclosed in the last 14 years concerning friction between the bureau and the commission that investigated Kennedy's murder.

Documents made public several years ago showed that the FBI volunteered little information to the commission about its relations with Ruby, the convicted killer of Lee Harvey Oswald. The commission ultimately concluded that Oswald acted alone in his assassination of Kennedy in Dallas.

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Recruited as Informant

According to papers made public earlier, the bureau asked Ruby in 1968 to become an informant. The bureau said its agents contacted Ruby eight times between March and October of that year, but the night-club owner did not provide any useful information and was never paid by the FBI.

The latest document indicates that Hoover was concerned that the commission might become suspicious of the FBI if the bureau failed to tell the complete story of its dealings with Ruby.

The memo, dated Feb. 27, 1964, was sent by Alex Rosen, the head of the FBI General Investigations Division, to Alan Belmont, a top assistant to Hoover. It said the Warren Commission was pressing for additional information about Ruby.

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The commission is apparently trying to draw an inference... that we have a file on Ruby containing all information collected by this bureau concerning Ruby

prior to the assassination," Mr. Rosen wrote. "This is not correct."

Following that paragraph of the memo, Hoover scrawled this

U.S. Air Agency Picks Braniff for Dallas to London

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—

The Civil Aeronautics Board obeyed direct orders from President Carter, said yesterday that Braniff International instead of Pan American World Airways should be awarded a 14 route linking Dallas and London.

The board's revised route recommendations, against complying with Mr. Carter's orders, said that National Airlines could compete with Pan Am in Frankfurt and Amsterdam.

A board spokesman said that a new decision sent to Mr. Carter paralleled an October CAB ruling revising transatlantic route assignments to create 13 new U.S. gateway cities for nonstop flights to Europe.

The latest ruling will take effect as soon as Mr. Carter signs it.

In addition to adding 13 new European gateways, it will let Braniff, Northwest Airlines and Delta Airlines join Pan Am, Trans World Airlines and National in flying the Atlantic.

Trident Missile Makes 10th Successful Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Jan. 18 (UPI)—The United States today carried out its 10th successful flight test of the Trident missile, which when operational will have a range of between 4,600 and 6,500 miles.

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by 11 Trident submarines, now being built, and 10 converted Poseidon-class submarines. The

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He said that on his nightly 90-second commentary on WXXIA-TV, the ABC affiliate, he would "not even try to portray myself as the voice of Washington."

Lance Outlines New TV Role

ATLANTA, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Former budget director Bert Lance said yesterday that his experiences in public service qualify him for his new role as television commentator. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Lance had accepted the job as a commentator with an Atlanta station.

"I feel like during the course of 1977 and in other areas of public service that I have had some unusual experiences that qualify me to at least share with the American people some of the concerns I happen to have about the issues of the day," Mr. Lance said.

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Food Aid for Senegal

ROME, Jan. 18 (AP)—Emergency food aid from the World Food Program totaling \$5.55 million has been approved for Senegal, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization announced today.

Italy and the Communists

Italy's infinitely cautious Christian Democrats, who have dominated every government for 30 years, now face a double dilemma. First they have to find some new accommodation with the Communists, who want seats in the cabinet. But beyond that, these Christian Democrats—an ingrown circle of career politicians—have to find a way to govern an increasingly tense and divided country. The United States is now leaning on them publicly not to bring the Communists into formal participation in the government. But political strength is now so narrowly divided in the country and in the Parliament, that no government at all can be formed without some substantial degree of Communist support.

* * *

While the slow dance goes on among the party leaders out in the streets the fighting among political extremists is on the rise again. There has been an ugly series of attacks on public figures. Italy's inflation rate and unemployment rate are both the highest of any major developed country; industrial production and investment are dropping rapidly. The Communists are calling for a government of national unity. But it is an open question whether that kind of cabinet embracing all major parties, would make decisive government easier.

The U.S. objections usually begin with reference to the effects on NATO, but that's only a part of it. The French elections will be held in March, and the parties of the left are showing great strength in the opinion polls. The quarreling among them has made it highly unlikely that the Communists will be in the next French government, but success for the party in Rome would confer—in at least some French circles—a certain reflected respectability and acceptability on the party in Paris. There is also Italy's economic program, designed mainly to bring inflation under control. The International Monetary Fund has been giving Italy financial support, but only on condition that it maintain a comparatively restrictive economy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jaworski's Complaints

The Justice Department made, we suppose, the best deal it could to obtain the testimony of Tongsun Park, the South Korean rice trader indicted for buying influence in Congress. In exchange for his "truthful" testimony and "full cooperation" at a deposition in Seoul and at subsequent trials here, as determined solely by the Department of Justice, the department offered him immunity from prosecution. Sure, it would have been preferable to question him out of South Korean government hearing, and to take testimony as well from current South Korean officials, including the two past ambassadors to Washington and the former director of the Korean CIA. But the Justice Department did manage to move the stalled influence-buying inquiry off the dime.

* * *

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, protests that Justice did not get Mr. Park to testify before a grand jury (that is, out of South Korean government hearings). True. He's unhappy that Mr. Park is not required to answer questions about present South Korean officials. True, but we note a promising loophole: This ban does not apply if the involvement of the officials occurred in the United States or in the presence of U.S. officials. Mr. Jaworski also criticizes the Justice Department for suggesting that the Congress content itself with a transcript of the Seoul deposition. True, but the Justice-Tongsun Park agreement will bring the South Korean to this country, where it will be possible—with his agreement, his attorney says—for Congress to take his testimony.

It has to be kept in mind that Justice and

International Opinion

Russia and the Red Sea

The alarmist interpretation in the West for the reported build-up of Soviet military strength around the Red Sea is that the Russians are preparing now for a stranglehold on oil supplies in a decade's time. A sign that that is not the aim would advance what the Russians fondly call the cause of peace.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

'Crude Warning' From U.S.

They (the Italian Communists) know that a minority Christian Democrat government cannot govern without negotiating some kind of deal with them; but they also know that an election campaign can only accentuate the antagonism between them and the Christian Democrats which they wish to avoid. It is hard to see, therefore, that new elections would at this stage be in the interest of the Communist party. In these circumstances, it is also difficult to see that

Ecuador's Transition

After nearly six years of tight control by the armed forces, Ecuador has now taken the first step towards a return to civilian rule. In a referendum on Sunday the electorate gave majority support to a new Constitution, and this will be used as the basis for a presidential election in July. The country thus joins the small group of Latin American regimes—including Peru and Bolivia—which are making the transition from military rule, and the process will be watched with some interest.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

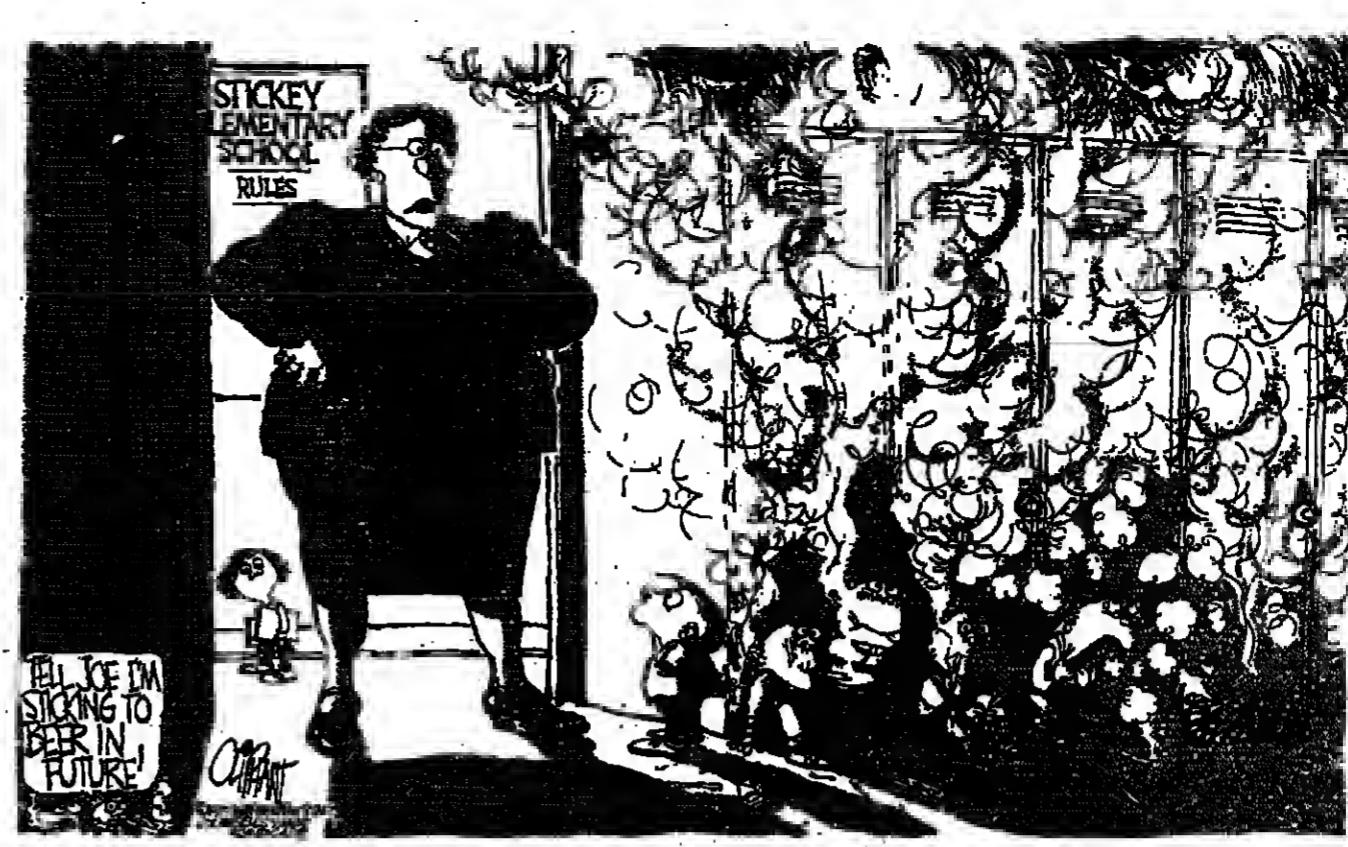
January 19, 1903

PARIS.—That there are two sides to every question is evidenced this morning by the commercial cable interview with Dr. W. D. Crum, President Roosevelt's Negro appointee to the Collectorship of the port of Charleston, S.C. In spite of all the opposition to the appointment, Dr. Crum points out that the Negroes of the South have made great strides toward education and proprietorship since their emancipation from slavery, and are staunch patriots.

Fifty Years Ago

January 19, 1923

MOSCOW.—Soviet officials hurried Leon Trotsky through the Kazan railway station at Moscow yesterday toward his exile, while crowds outside the station sought vainly to give him a cheer, according to reliable information reaching here. The town where Trotsky must live is reported to be near the Chinese frontier, in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. His future is still in doubt, and no one really knows if this banishment is temporary or permanent.



'No, I'm Not Going to Tell Your Parents! I'm Going to Do Worse Than That—I'm Going to Turn You In to Joe Califano.'

Carter and the Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In his "candid of great Americans," Woodrow Wilson made an observation about Mr. Lincoln which still stands as a fairly good test of U.S. presidents at the end of their first year in the White House.

The most significant thing about the career of the man [Lincoln], Wilson wrote, "is the way in which he grew steadily into a national stature... as he grew, everything formed, informed, transformed him. The process was slow but unbroken. He was not fit to be president until he actually became president. He was fit then, because learning everything as he went, he had found out how much there was to learn..."

This is a startling observation from Wilson, who lost so many of his dreams of a League of Nations because he learned so little about how to get on with the Congress. And this is the question now being asked about President Carter as the Congress returns to a snowy Washington: What have they learned about one another in this first year, and how will they get on together in the second?

Consulation

They didn't get on very well in 1977 for many reasons, most of which are blamed on the President. The main charge against Carter is that he tried to do too much too soon, with too little advance consultation with the leaders of the Congress.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who has not been excessively critical of Democratic presidents, takes a different view. He argues in the *Wall Street Journal* that Jimmy Carter is doing too little too late; that he is really a Republican in Democratic clothes; and that he is not really an "activist" President, but a compromiser with the Congress, a "stand-patter" who "has tried to do rather less than Wilson, F.D.R., Truman, Kennedy or Johnson tried to do in their first year."

There is obviously something to this argument, but I don't think it's quite fair. You can argue against the "imperial presidency" and also against the "stand-patter" of Mr. Carter, but it's a little awkward to do both. Nevertheless, at the beginning of his second year, Mr. Carter is clearly in the middle between the people who think he's being too dogmatic too fast, and the people who think he's being too easy and too slow.

Which brings us back to Woodrow Wilson's question, which is whether new presidents are "learners" or, as he put it at another time, "whether they grow or merely swell." The testimony of the Democratic leaders who met with the President on Tuesday in the White House is that Carter has learned a lot in his first year that will be useful in his second.

Letters

Soviet Dissent

In his otherwise thoughtful and useful article about the Soviet human rights movement (IHT, Dec. 31), David Shipler writes: "The dissidents issued a detailed analysis of the Soviet constitution adopted in October."

This is far from the truth. Within a few weeks of the publication of the draft constitution in the summer, dissidents had written a considerable number of such analyses. The *Moscow Sumsat* journal, *A Chronicle of Current Events* (No. 46, August, 1977), summarizes 10 such documents and also the first two issues of a samizdat bulletin. On the Draft Constitution of the U.S.S.R., which had quickly sprung up.

The Chronicle reports all the commentaries were sent to the Constitution Commission, to Soviet newspapers, or to governmental bodies, but not one of them was accorded even a mention in the media.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Readers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

the job, as Woodrow Wilson said of Lincoln, but he is a very stubborn man, and what he may be learning is that the new young independent Congress, even less than the old disciplined party Congress, will vote in its own selfish interests rather than the interests of the nation.

This will come to the test fairly soon in the Panama Treaty vote, welfare reform, tax reform, the strategic arms agreements with the Soviet Union, and guarantees for a compromise settlement in the Middle East.

Changes Seen

Mr. Carter has been discussing these things with the congressional leaders this week before his State of the Union message. They have been going over their differences in his first year, and the agenda for his second, and

somehow they are trying to get together.

As one of the President's most loyal supporters puts it, Mr. Carter has been thinking like a prime minister instead of like a president. He sends up a complicated energy bill, and says the freedom of the republic depends on it, without really serious consultation with congressional leaders in advance.

But there are signs that this is changing now in the new year, for good or ill, depending on your point of view. The President has gone over his messages to the Congress very carefully with the congressional leaders this week and this is taken by House Speaker Tip O'Neill and majority leader Robert Byrd in the Senate that there will be a better partnership between the White House and the Congress in 1978.

Califano will segregate his smokers. He endorses ban smoking on airlines, a move which would produce many non-smokers, few ex-smokers, teeth in his anti-smoking program are hypothetical teeth. He is companies providing health, life and disability insurance consider providing discounts nonsmokers so they will not have to pay so heavy a part of enormous costs generated smokers. He favors explicit incentives not to smoke, such as an increase in the excise tax since 1951 and a graduated based on tar, nicotine and carcinogen content.

Califano understands that a dollar used to treat diseases is effectively spent than a dollar used to encourage healthier behavior. Some say it is dangerous for government to undertake modest modification of health. But society inevitably is concerned with dampening destructive impulses. Government always to some extent, a mechanism education. The U.S. government uses incentives to encourage people to become charitable, to come home owners, and other things. Surely it can encourage them to become more impartial.

Califano's program is not a of "government always in best." It is a case of government knowing something, something obvious: Cigarettes, unlike consumer products, are addictive.

It is rightly said that a government acts to discur consumption of such a product. Government acquires an object to indemnify persons who earned their living from a product. It is wrongly said when government acts to encourage consumption of such product, it is dangerously taping with the citizen's "free" will is a complicated matter. Eighty per cent of smokers acknowledge that smoking is harmful, and most smokers tried to quit, but failed. And what sense do smokers freely the accumulation of tar in their chests?

Consequences

Society can treat smoking a purely "private" matter, the consequences are matters legitimate public concern: Smokers cause 40 per cent of all cancer in males. Last year smoking was a factor in 220,000 deaths from heart disease, 75,000 from lung cancer (smoking is linked to 90 per cent of the 100,000 cases of lung cancer each year, 22,000 deaths from other causes, 85 per cent of deaths from tuberculosis, emphysema and other diseases. Nicotine enters the system of unborn children, women who smoke during pregnancy sharply increase the of stillborn or developmentally deficient children.

Beyond the annual health costs (at least \$5 billion) and of productivity and wages (at least \$12 billion), there is injury that so much health related disease—so much pain suffering—does to society. The of the meanness of life. It is not just a proper concern public policy. It is a scandal.

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Funds Depleted**Strike Threatens Pensions
Of Retired U.S. Coal Miners**

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The pensions of more than 80,000 retired coal miners are being cut off as the 48-day-old strike by the United Mine Workers depletes its funds.

Trustees of the UMW with-

and retirement funds announced yesterday that February pensions for miners who retired before 1976—most of the union's 87,100 retirees—cannot be paid because of a lack of money.

The funds had only \$1.5 million with which to pay \$20 million in benefits for the 80,000 pre-1976 retirees. Their monthly checks normally are \$225, for those who receive government black-lung benefits, and \$260 for those who do not.

Other Benefits

About half the retirees receive Social Security benefits, and three-fourths get black-lung compensation from the government, which ranges from \$219.70 a month for one person to \$696.70 for a miner with three or more dependents. Social Security and black-lung payments will con-

The speculation was fueled by the presence in Peking of Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Phan Hien, who is said to be a specialist in border problems. Diplomatic sources said that he arrived on Jan. 8.

China is believed to be concerned over Cambodia's recent break in diplomatic relations with Vietnam and over the fighting between the Communist neighbor.

Mrs. Teng Ying-chao, widow of Premier Chou En-lai and a vice-chairman of the National People's Congress, left for Cambodia with the vice-minister for foreign affairs, Han Nien-ling, and the director of the ministry's Asian affairs department, Shen Ping. The Chinese news agency called it a friendly visit.

Middle Path

Peking appears to have been following a cautious middle path in the dispute between Cambodia and Vietnam despite its strong ideological tie with Cambodia. China has expressed hope that a peaceful solution can be found through negotiations.

Vietnam has called for quick talks at any level to settle the border dispute, but Cambodia has rejected negotiations until all Vietnamese troops have withdrawn from its territory.

Cambodian Premier Pol Pot said that his army scored "fresh victories" against Vietnamese forces, killing or wounding more than 12,000 soldiers and knocking out 130 tanks. Radio Phnom Penh announced today.

Meanwhile, official Vietnamese reports in Hong Kong indicated that thousands of rebel soldiers of the former Saigon regime are attacking Vietnamese forces. The reports said that the remnants of the anti-Communist army were hiding in Gia Lai Province and attacking the Vietnamese troops from the rear.

Kidnappers' Diaries Show**Ransom Aim in '76 U.S. Case Was Mansion Aid**

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—The three Californians who kidnapped 26 schoolchildren and their bus driver aimed to extort money to restore an old mansion, according to a new book.

The 1976 kidnapping of a Chowchilla school bus failed when the children and their driver escaped from an underground hideaway.

The abductors, F— Woods,

**China Said to Get
MiG From Egypt
As Fighter Model**

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—China has obtained one of Egypt's Soviet-made MiG-23 aircraft to use as a model for developing its own jet fighter, Japanese Defense Agency sources were quoted today as saying.

The sources, quoted by the Japanese news agency Kyodo, said that China also planned to obtain Soviet surface-to-air missiles, anti-tank missiles and T-62 tanks, from Egypt for study.

In exchange for the MiG-23, the sources said, China was expected to give Egypt Chinese-made spare parts for the earlier MiG-17 and MiG-21 fighters. China received the earlier models or built them under license before its ideological rift with the Soviet Union.

**Angry Teamsters
Cite Chiefs' Pay**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The list of Teamsters Union officials earning more than \$100,000 a year is getting so large it can no longer be considered exclusive, a dissident Teamsters group says.

Nineteen union officials received more than \$100,000 in salaries, allowances and expenses during 1976 and 54 officials were paid more than \$70,000 last year, according to the Professional Drivers Council.

The council, claiming 5,700 members, said yesterday that its information was from U.S. Labor Department records. Teamster officials were not available for comment.

Tremor Hits Argentina
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—A major tremor was felt in western Argentina yesterday, including the central city of Corrientes, officials said.



Associated Press
UP TO GLORY—The Fairlawn Baptist Church just outside Radford, Va., going up in flames. Local firemen tried in vain to save it from being a total loss.

Similar Goals Cited**2 International 'Think' Groups Weigh Merger**

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—

The Trilateral Commission—many of whose members moved into influential positions in the Carter administration—is considering a merger with another private organization of prominent international leaders.

The prospective partner is the Paris-based Atlantic Institute.

If the merger goes through, it is likely to trigger more conspiratorial charges similar to those heard a year ago when many Trilateral Commission members got key jobs in the Carter administration. That caused leftists and rightists to speculate that the commission was a mechanism for infiltrating the government.

President Carter was a member. So was Vice-President Mondale; and Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, was a director of the commission.

Other Trilateralists in the administration include Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Under Secretary of State Richard Cooper.

George Franklin, the Trilateral Commission's coordinator, said yesterday that the merger idea is prompted by the fact that the two organizations overlap in many areas. By getting together, he said, they might better avoid wasteful duplication of effort and competition in raising funds.

Mr. Franklin stressed, however, that a merger is by no means certain. The two organizations, he said, are just beginning to explore

the idea and, even if, they come to an agreement approved by both their memberships, nothing is expected to happen for several months.

Many Similarities

As he points out, both organizations are similar in many important respects. The Trilateral Commission, which was founded by David Rockefeller in 1973, has been described as a "sophisticated establishment Rotary Club" and a "Gathering seminar for business and academic and political leaders."

Its members are mainly establishment figures recruited from North America, Western Europe

and Japan. About every nine months they get together to discuss world problems, and the commission hires experts to make special studies.

The Atlantic Institute is directed by Martin Hillenbrandt, a former U.S. ambassador to West Germany, and as one Trilateral staffer said, "At any given time, there's probably an overlapping group of 10 to 20 individuals who both membership in both."

However, the two groups are not identical. The Trilateral Commission tries to suggest policy options on a variety of topics, while the Atlantic Institute is geared more toward instituting and subsidizing research on economic problems.

Senate Panel Checks Bias in Insurance Sales

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Irma Carroll, widowed after 28 years of marriage, decided to switch auto insurance companies when Geico & Affiliates closed its local office in Raleigh, N.C., and she figured that "a widow might need a little more help."

So she inquired how much one auto insurance policy would cost, and was told "about \$189." "Everything went all right," she recalled, "until they got to whether I was married or single, and I said I was a widow, and she said, 'Oh, my God, in this case it will go up about \$200.'"

Model Risks

Occupations listed by Continental as having high losses include advertising employees, antique dealers, caterers, fashion designers, hairdressers, radio or television station executives, and restaurateurs.

These occupations simply attract a "disproportionate percentage" of persons who fall to resemble the company's model risk: stable, conservative, married man who pays his debts and stays home. Bad risks, according to the manual, include "the swinger, the night flier, the extroverts, the excessive entertainer, the celebrity, the slow payer who lives beyond his means, the excessive drinker or gambler (including amateur), the emotionally unstable and quick-tempered, the exhibitionist, the jet set member, the divorce repeater, and the just plain ornery."

Wide Abuses Alleged

from porch without his shirt. He is not a good risk."

The introduction to the Continental underwriting manual says that it was written in 1969 and revised in 1975.

"I think the guy that wrote that meant it," George Keyes, general counsel to the Continental Companies, said. "He was a Texan. I'm a New Yorker. I was brought up with people who sit on the porch without their shirts."

Mr. Keyes conceded that insurance underwriting is "not a science" but often entails a "gut reaction" to signs that a person may be a bad, or target, risk.

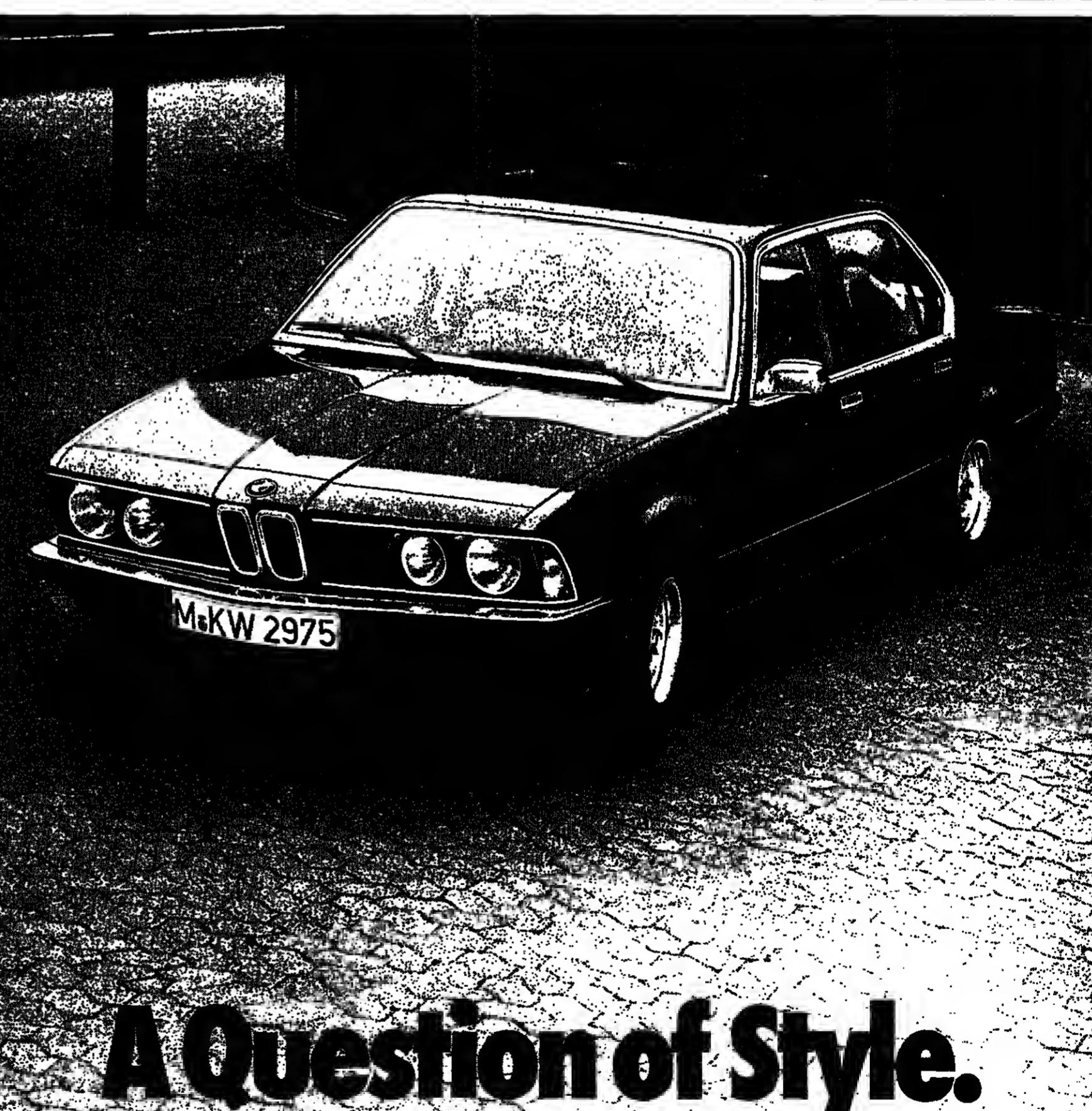
Rate Structure

"Target risks are dangerous," he said. "We're trying to make money writing insurance. If we insure you and insure a target risk and someone hits the target, we're rates and you're unhappy."

Occupational warning signs for risky applicants at the Lumberman's Mutual Insurance Co. include junk dealers, traveling salesmen and artists. The Hartford Insurance Group has cautioned against airline stewards, iron and foundry workers, construction workers and garment workers.

Kenneth Hahn, superintendent of Los Angeles County and one of the scheduled witnesses, has contended that his entire county is discriminated against by auto insurance companies. He has reported that drivers in Lakewood, a city in the county, have half the accidents of Bakersfield, in Kern County, but pay 50 per cent more for auto insurance.

Although males under 25 traditionally have paid higher rates, the data underlying a report of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners reveals that 89 per cent of all male drivers under 25 have not filed claims.

**A Question of Style.**

Automobile styling not only indicates the origin of a model, it also embodies a certain character. The BMW image is traditionally one of functionalism and dynamic power, and the best expression of this unique character is found in the new BMWs. In spite of their larger dimensions and increased passenger accommodation, they appear less pretentious and cumbersome than other cars of a similar size in the international luxury class.

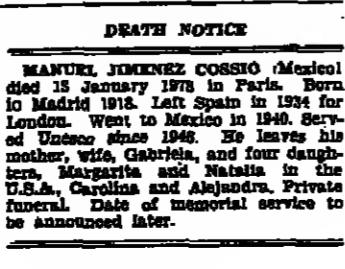
For us at BMW there is a difference between pretentiousness and exclusiveness, and the discreet functional elegance of the new BMWs illustrates this distinction. BMW cars owe their style to their makers, but they are a tribute to the taste of those who buy them.

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INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE INDUSTRIAL AREA OF GABES

The Société Nationale d'Exploitation et de Distribution des Eaux (S.N.E.D.E.) is launching a call for international tenders in connection with the acquisition of supplies required for the realization of six drilling rigs for a 1,000-meter depth to supply the industrial zone of Gabes with water.

These supplies—partially financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development—represent the following:

"Casing API Tubes" of a total length of 5,360 meters—380 meters with an 18"5/8 diameter and 5,000 meters with a 13"3/8 diameter; furnishing of drilling accessories; furnishing of six drilling heads; furnishing of 600 meter-long strainers for drilling.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the S.N.E.D.E. (Service Marchés), 23 Rue Jawaher Leï Nehru—Montfleur—Tunis, against payment of fifty (50) Tunisian Dinars.

The deadline for submitting offers and opening envelopes is set for the 14th of April, 1978, at 11 a.m.

9. Homesick.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

TENDER NOTICE

THE MALAWI GOVERNMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALTIC OVERLAYS ON ROUTE M1

CONTRACT No. 8/78

PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERERS

The Malawi Government intends to invite the proceeds of a loan from the OPEC Special Fund to the construction of asphaltic overlays to cover 42 km of the all-weather paved carriageways at the following approximate locations on Route M1 in the Central Region of Malawi:

Section 1: 7 km within Lilongwe City from the Lilongwe River Boundary to the southern city boundary.

Section 2: 4 km from 40 km to 46 km south of the Lilongwe City Boundary.

Section 3: 15 km between 46 km and 68 km south of the Lilongwe City Boundary.

The thickness of asphaltic overlays is expected to vary between 30 and 100 mm. In certain areas the overlays will consist of a regulating course and a wearing course and it is anticipated that we to 12 km of such overlays will be required. The work will also include the making up of the 1.5 m shoulders with naturally occurring gravel material over the full length of the scheduled sections.

It is anticipated that request for tenders will be issued in mid-February, 1978, with a tender period of 60 days.

Firms wishing to be included in the list of selected tenderers should apply for the prequalification questionnaire to:

SCOTT WILSON KIRKPATRICK AND PARTNERS, P.O. Box 2162, Lilongwe, Malawi. Telephone: Lilongwe 291. Telco: Malawi 4162. Pontified LL.

Responses to the questionnaire should reach the Lilongwe office of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners not later than 28th February, 1978.

Tender documents will be issued only to contractors who respond to this questionnaire and can satisfy the prequalification requirements of the Malawi Government and no reason for rejections will be given.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

INVITATION TO TENDER

MOMBASA AND COASTAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

The Government of Kenya invites tenders for the Contract MC3/MIA-Supplies and Delivery of Valves and Fittings for the Mombasa and Coastal Water Supply Project.

The Contract comprises the supply and delivery, C.I.F. Mombasa of the following valves and fittings:

Approximately 230 no valves, ranging in size from 500 mm to 80 mm nominal diameter.

Approximately 110 air valves, in sizes of 100 mm and 80 mm nominal diameter.

Approximately 5 no pressure reducing valves and butterfly valves.

Approximately 80 no fire hydrants.

Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 9th January 1978 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 30 days. Tenders should be submitted to the Contracting Officer who will be responsible for receiving tenders.

The Director, Water Development, P.O. Box 36571, NAIROBI, KENYA.

Tender documents will be issued by the Contracting Officer, P.O. Box 36571, Nairobi, Kenya. The deposit shall be by way of a crossed cheque in Kenyan currency payable to "The Director, Water Development, P.O. Box 36571, Nairobi, Kenya."

Tenders are advised that they will only be allowed tender documents if they can satisfy the Contracting Officer as to their prequalification to manufacture the Project concerned. Any deposit by tenderers not considered qualified will also be refunded.

E. A. NGUNYA, DIRECTOR OF WATER DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

Dream Boat, A Museum, Is for Sale

By Jules B. Farber

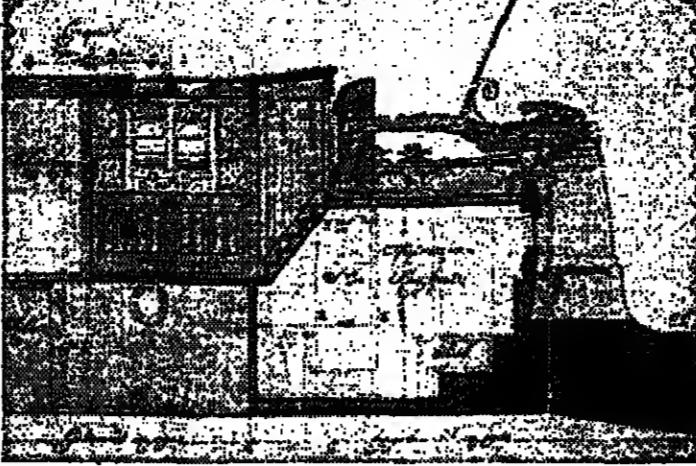
NIJMEGEN, the Netherlands (UPI)—The oldest Dutch houseboat—built at the turn of the century by Wijnand O.J. Nieuwenkamp, an architect, painter and graphic artist—will go on sale at the International Dusseldorf Boat Show (running from tomorrow until Jan. 29, for 1 million deutsche marks (roughly \$470,000).

The present owner, Marinus Brandt, 39, says that now is the time to move on to terra firma before his two children (3 years old and 8 months) fall overboard or damage the valuable interior. Brandt acquired this floating museum eight years ago while he was bachelor.

Brandt, a marketing man who specializes in developing recreational objects and toys, was invited to exhibit this unusual houseboat (at the West German show, which has a "Partnership with the Netherlands" theme this year). Not wanting to disrupt family life, he refused to part with the houseboat to Dusseldorf.

At a stand in Hall 6, he will present the exhibition's most unusual and highest-priced entry through documents. On display will be color photographs, the architect's original 1894 building sketches and a book detailing the boat's history and wanderings through 1930. Interested parties must voyage to Nieuwesluin for a first-hand inspection. The sale is conditioned by an agreement to retain the historical inheritance intact.

Christened de Zwerver (the Wanderer) in 1900 by its builder,



Above: one of the many technical drawings made by Wijnand Nieuwenkamp of the exterior and interior of the Wanderer. At right: a partial view of the interior of Holland's oldest houseboat, for sale for \$470,000.

the houseboat is fitted with 17th-century cabinets and chess, Delft blue tiles, precious leaded-glass windows, porcelain closets, an impressive fireplace, old chandeliers and many other antiques. Two years later, when his family expanded, Nieuwenkamp added on to the front and rear, bringing the total size to 100 by 17 feet with a maximum height of 12 feet.

Brandt was living on a *tsjalk*, an old Friesian boat, when he heard that de Zwerver, moored nearby, would be auctioned off by its owner to meet financial obligations. Brandt commented:

"It was badly battered on the narrow, heavy-traffic channel leading to the Vecht River. This relic of more glorious days, neglected as it changed hands four times, was going on the block for its antique wood, tiles, glass and furniture. Fearing I might lose out to the salvagers, I bought it an hour before the sale. Dealers have been coming around ever since and Sotheby's furniture expert recently tried to buy the two big Gelderse cabinets. But nothing will leave the ship."

"After I became skipper of this

beautiful wreck, I started digging into her past. I found a tiny museum in Siam set up by Nieuwenkamp's family with his graphic work, drawings and shipboard furniture. We managed to buy blueprints, interior and exterior drawings and cabinets from the curator, who knew they would be going home. At an antiquarian, we located Nieuwenkamp's book, "My House on the Water," about his dream ship. It has a cover cast of arms bearing the Latin legend, "Vagabunda Aequa."

Brandt engaged cabinetmakers and maritime craftsmen to clean up wood rot, replace benches, make doors and fix leaded-glass windows. Emphasis was on authentic restoration. In pulling off plywood and scraping off layers of paint, they found beautifully carved decorations. After three years' work, following Nieuwenkamp's plans, the boat was back in its original state.

Brandt's dedication to preserving this movable monument has pleased the imagination of



and pastoral serenity in a houseboat with all the amenities and antique trappings he enjoyed in his residence near Haarlem. He encountered family criticism but persisted with his concept.

Installed Atelier

When the plans were drawn, he stripped his residence of everything of aesthetic value. He even dismantled his atelier, which was created from exotic carved beams and panels picked up in 1894 in Indonesia. All of this was transported to a Haarlemmer Lake wharf to be fitted into the boat.

An atelier was included so he could draw and print etchings. The steel-hull construction was riveted by hand. Cork lining went between the double walls to fight dampness and assure heat retention. Under the ship,

Nieuwenkamp had the idea of combining the elements of water

and oil tiles depicting children's games and tile tableaux. The starboard side opens to an efficient kitchen walled with old Delft tiles and small cupboard doors hiding modern appliances brought in by the Brandts. Near the entrance is a curious three-panel space cabinet, enriched with ship and mill carvings which has been photographed several times by the Netherlands National Monuments Committee. Behind the kitchen is another small breakfast and work area, with steps leading to a child's bedroom.

Modern Bathroom

The dining area opens onto a spacious lower living room hung with massive copper chandeliers and containing the high 17th-century cabinets, tiled hearth and plaster ship relief made by Nieuwenkamp.

The kitchen is another small breakfast and work area, with steps leading to a child's bedroom.

Working alongside the maritime artisans, Nieuwenkamp carved doors and panels with his own graphic designs, using a fine-decor style then in fashion and nowadays romantic.

From the gangplank, a visitor enters the ship's center and walks down a few steps to the dining area, which is lined with precious porcelain China cupboards, a rare complete series of Delft

blue tiles depicting children's games and tile tableaux. The

starboard side opens to an efficient kitchen walled with old Delft tiles and small cupboard doors hiding modern appliances brought in by the Brandts. Near the entrance is a curious three-panel space cabinet, enriched with ship and mill carvings which has been photographed several times by the Netherlands National Monuments Committee. Behind the kitchen is another small breakfast and work area, with steps leading to a child's bedroom.

The Brandts added a modern bathroom. Underneath, and also reachable from the living room, are two sleeping berths with ceilings so low only small children can stand upright.

"This is certainly the oldest boat in existence built with everything," Brandt commented. "There are many flat-bottomed boats used as houses on Dutch waters which are older but they were originally made for transport and later converted."

It is believed that Fidel Castro, who described it as a "great delicacy," and I have yet to see okra.

Okra is the contrary of a luxury food. Now grown almost everywhere in tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions, it is a food of the Third World, where it is much more than a thickener.

Like Asparagus

In India, where a variety slightly different from the American one is known as *bendi-ki*, it is eaten fresh, prepared like asparagus, or is pickled. In the Middle East, including Greece and Egypt, where it is called by its Arabic name of *bamya* or *benni*, the tender young pods enter into various combinations, a favorite being okra and chickpeas.

In North Africa, tropical Africa and Madagascar, the pods, fresh or dried, and the leaves, also fresh or dried, are widely eaten; the young shoots get around a little less; and even the calyxes are eaten, though rarely.

Dying Interest

Fresh okra used to be a fixture in American vegetable markets, but it is disappearing now, for it is one of the sorts of food which supermarkets prefer not to handle; instead it is sold canned, frozen or dried, which may be why interest in it is dying. In a 1974 survey made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, adults stated that okra was one of three vegetables they liked least, and children rated it with four they liked least.

In Europe, there has been no

problem of a decline of interest in okra, for okra, despite its claim to being a prodigal son, has never aroused a great deal of European interest, except made for the extreme southeast corner, which is in the Middle East gastronomic nest, and Spain, where the Moors introduced it.

Okra is always harvested unripe, about 2 1/2 months after planting, when the pods, which are its most edible part, are from 2 to 9 inches long. If allowed to ripen, okra becomes fibrous and inedible. In America it is usually seen in stews and soups in cross section, cut into thick disks which look like little wheels, with a seed nestled between each.

The taste is pleasing, a little

sweet, clean, and the disks feel crisp under the teeth, curiously, since the outstanding characteristic of okra is that it is mucilaginous, which is what makes it a good thickener.

It is seldom cooked in the United States as a separate vegetable for its own sake, though there are exceptions—an okra and tomato dish in Texas, for instance, or Charleston's *okra pie*, otherwise known as *Limping Susan*.

It is a good thickener, though it is not as good as a potato.

It is a good thickener, though it is not as good as a potato.

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

Page 7

Japan Offers To Cut Tariffs Average 42% But Condition Plan On Equal EEC Slash

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Japan said today it would reduce its offer of import tariff cuts averaging 42 per cent on 2,000 manufactured goods if the Common Market insisted on smaller overall reductions.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry, only hours after announcing the offer, said the cuts would be reduced to less than 42 per cent if the EEC went ahead with its proposal.

The ministry was commenting on the outcome of a meeting of EEC ministers yesterday, which gave its negotiations at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks in Geneva the go-ahead to follow a U.S. proposal for 40-per-cent cuts.

But the ministers made clear that the nine-nation group would probably seek smaller cuts in deference to French insistence that 40 per cent was too high.

While making plain its concern should the EEC agree to a lower figure, the Japanese ministry added it would still make the offer of 42 per cent.

The cuts, to be carried out over eight years starting in 1978, would lower Japanese import tariffs to an average of 6.2 from 16.8 per cent, the ministry said.

Of the 2,630 items, tariffs on 880 products including steel and machinery would be cut by more than 40 per cent, those on 1,430 items by 40 per cent and those on 320 other items either by less than 40 per cent or not at all, the ministry said.

The proposed reductions would follow the so-called harmonization principle which calls for small cuts in low tariffs and large cuts in high tariffs, it said.

No-negotiable barriers, another subject to be discussed at Geneva, Japan said it had received 92 requests for removal and is ready to remove or ease 17 of these barriers but will reject 23 other requests including demands for the removal of import curbs on leather and silk thread.

The remaining 52 requests will be negotiated individually or with groups of countries in the course of the talks.

Details Submitted

GENEVA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The Japanese ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva deposited a 400-page document, detailing his government's trade offer, with the GATT secretariat today.

The 98 nations taking part in the talks, formally begun in 1973, agreed here last November to submit by the week beginning Jan. 15 their individual replies to trade concessions demanded by the other countries involved.

The Japanese document was the first received. The United States and the EEC were expected to deposit their offers on Friday.

Dollar Still Worries Swiss, Warn on Limits to Support

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Pritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank, said he is seriously concerned about the weakness of the dollar, which may cause difficulties to export industries of strong currency countries such as Switzerland.

He said in an interview with the financial daily Nihon Keizai that he welcomed U.S. readiness to intervene in exchange markets, but said this was only the first step and measures to reduce the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit are also required.

He said there are limits to exchange market intervention, because large-scale intervention is liable to allow the volume of a nation's currency in circulation to exceed an appropriate level and create an inflationary danger.

Dollar Steady, Trade Light

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ).—The dollar remained buoyant against most major currencies in thin dealings today as the foreign exchange market anxiously awaited President Carter's annual State of the Union address to Congress.

There is no doubt the market is waiting to see the contents of that speech. A lot will hinge on it, one trader asserted. In advance of tomorrow's speech, operators covered any short dollar positions and they pulled out of the market today, dealers said. Conditions were noticeably thin in late trading.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar finished at 2.1223 DM, up 5 points on the day but down from its intraday high of 2.1330 DM. The Bundesbank bought an estimated \$6.5 million at the afternoon fixing.

The Swiss National Bank apparently led central bank action today, offering francs for deutsche marks, especially, and for dollars. This gave the dollar an even broader lift, one dealer commented. The amount of intervention could not be determined. Against the franc, the dollar climbed 2.5 centimes to 2.0175 francs—its highest level in over a week. The franc also declined against the mark.

The Belgian authorities announced today one-percentage-point reductions in the discount and Lombard rates to 7.5 per cent. The news had little effect on the franc, dealers said, and the dollar finished at 33.05 francs against 33.00 late yesterday.

There were reports that the

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Crane Buys 8.6% of Zapata**

Crane Co. has purchased 630,000 shares, or about 8.6 per cent of the outstanding common stock, of Zapata Corp. Crane, a diversified manufacturer of pollution control systems, steel products and aerospace equipment, says the Zapata purchases were made in the open market at prices ranging from \$14.50 a share to \$19.50 per share over the last month at a total cost of about \$10.6 million. Crane says it acquired the shares for the purpose of acquiring an equity interest in Zapata, and does not intend to seek control of Zapata, propose a merger or other form of combination. Although in the past Crane has taken action to take over companies after acquiring an equity interest in them, Crane says it does not plan to take any such action with respect to Zapata, an offshore drilling and mining company. Crane adds that if appropriate opportunities are available to do so, depending on market conditions and other factors, it plans to continue to purchase Zapata shares.

Toyota, Nissan Exports Soar

Japan's two largest motor companies, Toyota and Nissan, report record 1977 exports following sharply increased sales to Britain and the United States. Toyota exported 1.41 million vehicles, a 20-per-cent increase over 1976, while shipments to Britain were up 27 per cent and those to the

United States increased 27.1 per cent. Nissan exported 1.22 million vehicles, up 8.5 per cent from the previous year. U.K. and U.S. sales increased 30.8 and 18.4 per cent, respectively. Toyota exported 31,038 vehicles to Britain, 561,410 to the United States and 108,844 to Saudi Arabia. The figure for Saudi Arabia was up 25 per cent from 1976. Nissan exported 102,975 vehicles to Britain and 481,587 to the United States. Toyota's production for the year was a record 2.72 million vehicles, up 9.4 per cent from 1976. Nissan's production, however, fell 1.1 per cent to 2.28 million. Both firms say a substantial increase in their sales to Britain this year should be avoided to prevent unnecessary conflict between the two countries. They say efforts should be made to maintain overall Japanese car exports to the U.K. market this year at the 1977 level of about 10.5 per cent. But Toyota says it will seek a gradual increase in its share, as prospects for the U.K. market were now much brighter.

Zenith to Write Down Swiss Unit

Zenith Radio will write down its investment in Zenith Time, its Swiss watch-making subsidiary, and related watch-distribution operations, resulting in a charge against fourth-quarter earnings of about 40 cents a share. Zenith says the operations have not been profitable and accounted for less than 3 per cent of consolidated sales.

Chrysler Dented by New Compacts' Faults

DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP-DJ).—When Chrysler introduced its Aspen and Volare compacts in 1976 it drew high praise and put the company at the forefront of the U.S. industry's move to smaller cars.

But now that image has been dented. Owners have complained about everything from stalling engines to mismatched carpets. One consumer group has named the cars—which account for more than 40 per cent of Chrysler sales—"lemons of the year," and another gives them its lowest reliability ratings.

The two autos have become some of Detroit's most-recalled vehicles in recent times, for correction of various defects.

The proposed reductions would follow the so-called harmonization principle which calls for small cuts in low tariffs and large cuts in high tariffs, it said.

Meanwhile, as the sales outlook for the industry looks increasingly shaky, Chrysler two days ago introduced two new sub-compacts—the Omni and the Horizon—that it hopes will give its sales and earnings a needed lift. But last week Chrysler dis-

closed that it was having to check some 3,000 of those cars for possible manufacturing defects while they still are on dealer or company lots.

Chrysler has no monopoly on defects. GM's Vega subcompact, before it was discontinued last year, produced a stunning list of problems ranging from possible fire hazards to rusted-out bodies. And Ford currently faces an embarrassing \$10-million repair bill and possible federal sanctions because a design error on 2.7 million small cars made the engines of some susceptible to premature failure in extreme cold weather.

The trio of Chrysler recalls involve well over a million Volares and Aspens—the vast majority of those ever built—and were needed because of possible engine-stalling problems that posed a potential safety hazard in traffic or to check for a possible misaligned latch that could allow hoods to fly open.

The auto industry achieved a dubious distinction last year, with a record total of 12.6 million recalls, initiated, besting the previous mark of 12 million in 1973. Though some cars, such as the Aspen and Volare, are counted more than once in that government reckoning, the figure still far exceeds the average of 3 million a year between 1974 and 1976.

No one knows what exactly is behind the recall epidemic, but Joan Claybrook, director of the Highway Traffic Safety Administration, speculates that it may reflect the hurried changes the industry has been making on cars in recent years to make them lighter, smaller and more fuel-efficient.

This view was echoed today by Michiya Matsukawa, vice minister of finance for international affairs, who said the time is not ripe to implement the proposal.

Mr. Matsukawa told a press conference he thinks the Roosa proposal (GET, Dec. 26) is one of the limited number of possibilities for future monetary systems. But he said to implement the proposal hurriedly would only encourage speculation, so there is first the need for "fundamental conditions" to be come settled.

On other matters, he said the government's planned overall reform of the foreign exchange control system is expected to take about two years.

Asked whether the reform might create the conditions for an Asian dollar market of the kind operating in Singapore, Mr. Matsukawa said this would depend on what controls were decided on, but he personally did not think the time was ripe for the opening up of such a market.

In reply to a question, Mr. Matsukawa said outstanding medium and long-term loans overseas in dollars by Japanese commercial banks at end-November totalled about \$9 billion, of which the ministry "guesses" about half was in loans to less developed countries.

The dealer, she says, told her that was the way it was supposed to be. "What kind of idiot do they think they were dealing with?" she asks. She then encountered stalling problems and "a terrible rattling noise" in the front brakes. Her next car, she vows, will be an import.

One buyer says that when she picked up her 1976 Dodge Aspen, it had an Aspen emblem on one side and a Plymouth Volare emblem on the other (the two cars, mechanically identical but different in some cosmetic respects, are built on the same assembly lines). Also, the carpeting was of two different shades of blue.

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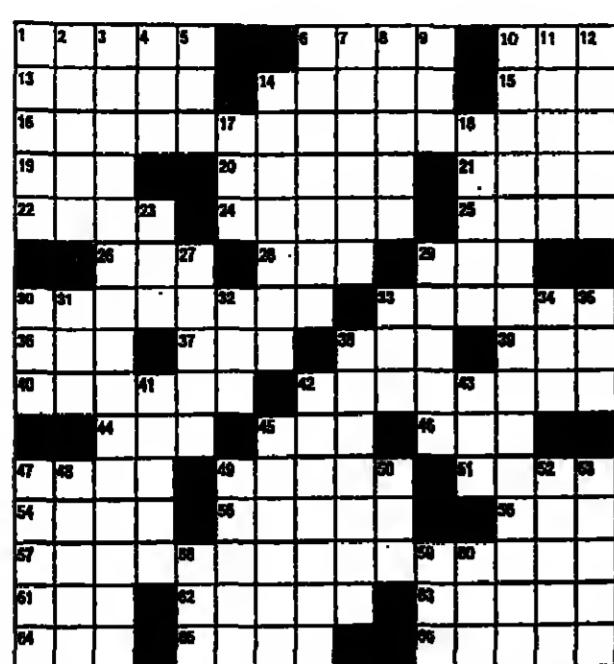
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CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Like estate entrances
- 6 Club mixer
- 10 Groggery
- 13 Blow— (become enraged)
- 14 Of law
- 15 Neighbor of Fla.
- 16 Some Western runners
- 19 Enjoyment
- 20 Easy gait
- 21 "The"—the limit"
- 22 "Born Free"
- 24 High-ranking officers
- 25 Land body
- 26 Harem room
- 28 Surface for the Rangers
- 29 Cool drink
- 30 Returns a punt
- 33 Graffiti
- 36 Dir. from Genoa to Rapallo
- 37 Ending for Clement or Benedict
- 38 Long-tailed words
- 39 Seaver or Swift
- 40 Church area
- 42 Went in reverse
- 44 Unfavorable
- 45 Horse soldiers
- 46 Always, to poets
- 47 Scorch
- 49 Agouti's kin
- 51 Kind of bean
- 54 Rainbow shapes
- 55 Kind of bracelet
- 56 Erich —
- 57 Not in the spotlight
- 58 As—a beet
- 59 Artery
- 60 Play telly of the "telly"
- 61 A year and—
- 62 Kobold
- 64 Faux pas
- 65 Tangled
- 66 Forvalos
- 67 Sun, et—
- 68 Former Tunisian ruler
- 69 Like some summer dresses
- 70 Threatening
- 71 Challenges
- 72 Celebration's robe
- 73 No early riders
- 74 Ethyl or methyl (so-called)
- 12 Clivet prized by Javanese abbr.
- 14 Red Sox slugger
- 17 Arrest
- 18 On reserve
- 23 Commercials
- 27 "In the hand..."
- 29 Equally
- 30 Gun a motor
- 31 Employ
- 32 At—rate
- 33 Flat shoe
- 34 Proverbial French coin
- 35 Part of H.R.E.
- 36 Telly of the "telly"
- 41 Homes of the ankle
- 42 Part of Boston
- 43 Elongated fish
- 45 U.S. neighbor
- 47 Kept a vigil
- 48 Delete
- 49 Called on the intercom
- 50 Part of a min.
- 52 Castle visitors' hour—Use
- 53 Piers, in architecture
- 55 Blue Eagle Initia.
- 56 Neighbor of Mo.
- 57 Distant (so-called)

DOWN

- 1 Faux pas
- 2 Tangled
- 3 Forvalos
- 4 Sun, et—
- 5 Former Tunisian ruler
- 6 Like some summer dresses
- 7 Threatening
- 8 Challenges
- 9 Celebration's robe
- 10 No early riders
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WEATHER

ALGARVE	0	2	24	Cloudy	MADRID	0	21	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	0	2	24	Fog	MILAN	0	21	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	2	24	Snow	MONTREAL	0	28	Rain
BEIRUT	0	2	24	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	12	Snow
BERLIN	0	2	24	Cloudy	NEW YORK	0	24	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	0	2	24	Fog	OSLO	0	24	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	2	24	Cloudy	PARIS	0	24	Cloudy
CARABALLO	0	2	24	Cloudy	PRAGUE	0	24	Fog
COPENHAGEN	0	2	24	Cloudy	ROME	0	24	Cloudy
CORDOBA DEL SOL	0	2	24	Cloudy	SOFIA	0	24	Cloudy
DOUBAI	0	2	24	Fog	STOCKHOLM	0	24	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	0	2	24	Fog	TEL AVIV	0	24	Fog
FLORENCE	0	2	24	Rain	TUNIS	0	24	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	0	2	24	Snow	VIENNA	0	24	Cloudy
GENEVA	0	2	24	Fog	WELLINGTON	0	24	Cloudy
HELICOUL	0	2	24	Fog	WASHINGTON	0	24	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	0	2	24	Rain	WINDH	0	24	Fog
LAS PALMAS	0	2	24	Rain				
LIMA	0	2	24	Snow				
LONDON	0	2	24	Snow				
LOS ANGELES	0	2	24	Cloudy				

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 18, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds stated with the exception of some Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on issue price. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (a) quarterly; (b) bi-annually.

SAIN JULIUS BANK & Co. Ltd.:

(d) Baernd... SF785.30
(d) Grober... SF540.00
(d) Stockmar... SF700.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

(d) CSP Fund... SF19.77
(d) Crossbow Fund... SF2.21

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

(d) Capital Int'l Fund... SF15.25
(d) Capital Int'l Fund... SF15.74
(d) Convertible Capital S.A... SF24.19

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses... SF297.25
(d) Canada... SF295.00
(d) GLS Funds... SF295.00
(d) Grecque... SF295.00
(d) Suisse... SF295.00

HTF INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK:

(d) HTF Fund... SF17.50
(d) HTF Int'l... SF17.50

FIDELITY INVESTMENT:

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets... SF19.65
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Sys. Tr... SF17.14
(d) Fidelity Inv'l Fund... SF17.00
(d) Fidelity Inv'l Fund... SF17.00

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

(d) G.T. Inv'l Fund... SF27.17
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund... SF6.40

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) Jardine Japan Fund... SF56.02
(d) Jardine Sth. Amer. Fund... SF11.34

LLOYD'S INT'L MGT cp 179 GENVA 11

(d) Lloyd's Inv'l Growth... SF217.50
(d) Lloyd's Inv'l Income... SF216.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS

(d) U.S. Dollar Fund... SF90.36
(d) U.S. Sterling Fund... SF13.11

SEPRO:

(d) Sepr. Inv'l Fund... SF12.49

SOPH. GROUPS GENVA:

(d) Parc. Inv'l. Et... SF11.02

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) Amer. Inv'l Fund... SF25.25
(d) International Fund... SF25.25

(d) Japan Portfolio... SF25.25

(d) Swiss Inv'l New Ser... SF25.25

(d) Swiss Inv'l Fund... SF25.25

(d) Giroinvest... SF25.25

(d) Pacific Inv'l... SF25.25

(d) Swiss Inv'l Fund... SF25.25

(d) Swiss Inv'l Fund... SF25.25

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Bond Inv'l Fund... SF25.25

(

With Nadig Third

Gittermaier Takes Downhill, Moser 2d

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 18.—Evi Mittermaier won World Cup downhill skiing this season, ahead of Moser-Frost, but to

her, who was second to her last downhill at Les

Switzerland, finished 1.12 seconds.

“I am terribly happy,” the 26-year-old West German, who had previousy one World Cup down-

hill first to start today, was satisfied with her 2:43 but complained 2,300-meter slope was rough.

“I could have been still, I’m not com-

plete said.

Among Leaders

heres Nadig was third with Bernadette Zurn-
th and Cindy Nelson

Eighteen fans who had
venight from her home
miles north of this
town, Moser said she
turns her attention to
or her weaker disci-
pline and giant slal-

to get a few good
and then I shall be all
said.

new World Cup rules,

za Magician on and off the Football Field

Charles Maher

CHARLES, Jan. 18.—Of
sets in the college bowl
the most stunning took
at Orange Bowl, where
beat the spread by 43
going against an 18-
and the Razorbacks
defeating Oklahoma,

they’re saying the new
coach, Lou Holtz, must
kind of magician. In
two kinds. He can do
stage, making whif-
fle out of thin air. And
it with a football team,
downs materialize in
blown.

Holtz has achieved
own as a humorist,
the strength of his
They kept coming in
sion that a paper
made a weekly feature
offering the wisdom
such things as
“Practice: It wasn’t any
an your average death

“Sometimes the light
of a tunnel is an on-
call.”

“How do you know
like to be stupid if you
been smart?”

wer of changes on the
Arkansas won the
bid: “I’m just glad
t going to the Gator

ans offense: “I as-
we will move the ball,
it will be forward.”

One Defeat

phone the other day,
orated on his offense,
2 games (of which Ar-
st only one, by four
Texas) outscored the
by an average of 32

n’t tell about a guy’s
by his offense,” he
was crazy. We play a
conservative game, I
sounds like doubletalk,
ue,

I throw the ball from
end zone as quick as
anything else. We still
the basic fundamentals,
with blocking and tack-
I believe in order to
ith people as good as
eter, you have to be
“I have to make
you from the line
to the goal line
sideline to sideline.”

“I’m the conservative
in it,” Holtz was asked.
not try to beat the
a,” he said. “We try to
on beating ourselves,”
asing from the end
it sound like a very
“I call it.”

An Exception

“We don’t throw it in
it,” Holtz said. “We’re
down deep or to the
We’re not going to
the middle.”

Holtz said.

first year on the job,
a become one of the
in Arkansas. Not
also has noticed Holtz

Instead he helped coach the
freshman team. Then, after a
hitch in the service, he became a
graduate assistant under Forest
Evashevski at Iowa. He would
later serve as an assistant under
such as Rick Furman (then at
Connecticut), Paul Dietzel (South
Carolina) and Woody Hayes
(Ohio State).

Holtz was 22 when, in 1969,
got his first head coaching
job at William & Mary. After
three seasons (in which he went
13-20) he moved on to North



Lou Holtz

stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighs
about 160 pounds.

“He was just an average
football player at Kent State,”
said one admirer. “He was way
too small. This is what has
driven him. It’s a Napoleon
complex. To show all these
guys, the big-timers who went
to Ohio State and so on, that
this little guy from East Liver-
pool, Ohio, can do anything and
it’s been done.”

The players were less impres-
sive, at least artistically. But
that’s not why Holtz stayed only
a year.

“I can’t say a negative thing
about pro football,” he said.
“There wasn’t one thing wrong
with it. The thing that was
wrong was with Lou Holtz. The
few talents that God gave me
were not made for pro football.”

“Why didn’t Lou Holtz fit
there?”

Nantucket, but Nice.

“Well, Lou Holtz is primarily
an individual who enjoys teach-
ing blocking and tackling because
that’s what you win with. You
get an athlete like Dravet who
isn’t quick enough or fast enough
and you have to motivate him. I
can’t put my feelings into words
but working with an individual is
like you’re on a ship together
and you’ve got to sink or swim
together.”

“You don’t face that kind of
challenge in pro ball.”

“If you have a guy who’s not
quite good enough you coach him
yeah. But you get somebody else.
You buy, you sell, you trade.
Now don’t get me wrong. There
are some great coaches in pro-
fessional football. Chuck Knor-

—Landz, Madsen . . . But

I’m just not suited for it. I just
did not feel comfortable in that

environment. I think it’s the
epitome of football but the few
talents I have just aren’t there.”

Some say Holtz likes to keep
his players and assistants off
balance and maybe that’s easier
in college ball. He’ll drive his
people like dogs, they say, but
won’t forget to give them an
appreciative pat. “His style is
to put pressure on everybody
around him but then to add love,”
one observer said. “He’s a great
psychologist.”

And an accomplished magician,
judging by the popularity of his
routine.

“I started doing it about 12
years ago,” he said. “I enjoy
entertaining people. Sometimes
I’ll do tricks for the squad. Some-
times when I’m out speaking.”

“Do you do card tricks?” he
was asked, “or pull rabbits out
of a hat or what?”

“No,” he said. “Rope tricks.
Tearing up newspapers and then
restoring them. Things like that.”

“What’s the reception usually?”

“Very good,” he said. “As a
matter of fact, excellent.”

“What’s your favorite trick?”

“Probably the rope trick.”

“How do you do it?”

“Perfectly, I think. What do
you think? There’s no way I
could explain it.”

Sometimes he’ll hit you with a
quip, they say, and sometimes
with a whip. He has been de-
scribed as volatile and sensitive
to criticism. “He does wear him-
self out,” one source said, “and is
cross and irritable sometimes.”

“How long do you work?” he
was asked.

“From dawn till exhaustion,”
he said.

“When does exhaustion usually
set in?”

“Oh, when dawn comes. No, it’s
a very simple thing, actually.”

You do what you have to do to
win. It’s not work. I enjoy the
problems and the challenges. It’s
not like you have to punch a
clock. Sixteen or 17 hours a
day mean nothing. Your mind
is going to function anyway, so
it might as well function on
something constructive.”

Turned to Coaching

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freshman team. Then, after a
hitch in the service, he became a
graduate assistant under Forest
Evashevski at Iowa. He would
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IHT Super Bowl Contest

Outstanding	at	Oakland	7-10	Winner & Score
Baltimore	at	Baltimore	7-10	Winner & Score
Pittsburgh	at	Pittsburgh	7-10	Winner & Score
Denver	at	Denver	7-10	Winner & Score
Minnesota	at	Los Angeles	7-10	Winner & Score
Los Angeles	at	Los Angeles	7-10	Winner & Score
Chicago	at	Chicago	7-10	Winner & Score
Dallas	at	Dallas	7-10	Winner & Score

Super Bowl
7-10
Winner & Score

7

Art Buchwald

Walking Behind You'

WASHINGTON—The Los Angeles chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW) has criticized Rosalynn Carter for following the Saudi Arabian custom of walking several feet behind her husband during his trip to the Middle Eastern nation.

The LA persons complained that Mrs. Carter should not have gone if she could not walk beside the President, instead of bringing up the rear.

While NOW may have a point, there is another school of thought that says the custom of walking behind one's husband is not demeaning and has many advantages. This school, which meets in McNulty's Bar and Grill around the corner from my office, was in session late in the afternoon the day the LA protest story appeared in the newspaper.

I believe it was Nolan who brought it up. "I don't think we should be too critical of Arab customs, even though they're sucking it to us on the oil."

Novak agreed. "There are many advantages to a wife walking behind her husband and the American woman should examine them before she criticizes Mrs. Carter." "What are they?" McNulty wanted to know.

"Well, for one thing," Novak said, "if the wife walks behind the husband, she can tell if anyone is following him."

"I'll drink to that," Doyle said.

Varieties of Flu Believed Limited

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—So-called medical researchers said today they believe that last fall's reappearance of an old strain of influenza holds hope that there are only a limited number of variations of the flu virus.

The Soviet researchers said that the reappearance of the A-1 virus, active in the Soviet Union between 1947 and 1957, indicates that flu viruses do not occur in infinite numbers and that four or five types of vaccine might be enough to fight them.

"We shall probably have to revise our strategy of combating the flu. It can become much simpler," Dr. Victor Zhdanov, director of the Moscow Institute of Virology, told the Soviet news agency Tass.



"For another, she can warn her husband if a camel is going to knock him down," Novak continued.

"But camels don't knock down husbands in America," Siegel protested.

"They don't now," Novak replied. "But they might at some future time."

"I drink to that," Doyle said again.

"Suppose it's a sultry day and cars are splashing people on the sidewalk. A wife, if she's walking behind her husband, could catch him in time and he could jump out of the way," Stevens said.

"She could also keep her eyes open when her husband walks under a scaffolding, and throw her body in the way in case someone accidentally dropped a brick," Novak said.

"That's true," Evans agreed. "If she was walking next to him, they both might be killed. Walking behind your husband is no different than flying in different airplanes to protect the children."

Doyle raised his glass. "I'll even drink to that."

"If the husband is up in front, and the wife is behind, she can keep an eye on him in case he starts ogling pretty girls walking the other way," Hackett said.

Someone said, "And let's not forget muggers. It's much safer for a couple to walk in tandem. Then one or the other can scream if the other is following him."

"I don't see why the NOW people are so uptight about Rosalynn walking behind her husband," Novak said. "It gave a lot of dignity to the President's trip to Saudi Arabia, and provided the press with its most newsworthy story."

Someone at the end of the bar chimed in, "You're right. The trip could have been a bust if the Carters walked together, especially since they had done it already at their inauguration. What's wrong with the First Lady following in her husband's footsteps?"

I guess it was Nolan who summed it up when he said, "American women could learn a lot from the customs of Saudi Arabia. Everyone knows the only reason it's the richest country in the world is because their women walk behind their men."

Doyle was delighted with this last thought and without even making so announcement drank to it.

What sets the Eldon League apart from Britain's hundreds of other eccentric groups are its public celebrations. There

is a traditional spring duel with champagne corks in London and annual high jinks at Ascot and Henley—civilized capers, mind you, for Eldonians dressed all things which are undivilized.

"Forward into the past" urges its progressive reactionary faction.

"Backwards into the future," demands its regressive reactionary wing.

The Eldon League, like the early 18th-century lord chancellor who inspired it, opposes all change.

"We believe in the feudal system," said Grand Imperial Prior Neil Hamilton.

"We think it kept the people happier."

The Eldon League and the world of Eldonia in which it flourishes are the creation of law student Hamilton, who launched it as an eating and drinking society, with a fair measure of spoofing mixed in, while a Cambridge undergraduate in 1971.

"We believe in civilized living," Hamilton said over a plate of stewed rabbit in Middle Temple Hall, where lawyers, reactionary and otherwise, have supped and debated since Tudor times.

The annual champagne duel is with well-shaken bottles of bubbly at 10 paces. The goal is to take off the adversary's top hat with the cork. Each protagonist represents a differing view on a subject of current national or Eldonian concern. The winner's view is adopted as Eldonian policy and the unspilled contents of the weapons quickly drunk, along with plenty of fresh ammunition.

"People are far too miserable in the world today," Hamilton said. "We try to keep our sense of humor."

Hamilton has redrawn the map of the world on the Eldonian Projection—that is, back to front—and named it Eldonia. It is subdivided into four great fiefdoms, each of which is under the Utular jurisdiction of one of the four imperial grand officers of the league.

The Eldonians await a unanimous invitation by the people of the world for good government," Hamilton said between sips of a vintage ruby port.

"People generally like to feel subordinate. We are judged lunatics by all who don't agree with us—but then we feel 99.9 per cent of humanity is lunatic itself."

Hamilton is cagey about the number of Eldonians—"250,000 or perhaps 300,000" but if they held power, they'd like to:

• Abolish the House of Commons and all life peers.

• Eliminate the present and future

The last Russian czar is an Eldon League hero because of his family motto: 'Autocracy, Orthodoxy and Nationalism' Eldonians have adopted it as one of their toasts.

U.K. Group Backs Champagne and Feudalism

By Peter J. Shaw

LONDON (UPI)—The eccentric Eldon League aims at nothing less than the abolition of the 20th century.

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tenses of the English language, except for the "future-in-the-past" tense, which most approximates to the Eldonian ideal."

• Restore the feudal system, "which was the first form of social security."

• Purify passports because, as the Duke of Wellington said, in expressing his dislike of trunks, "they enable people to move around."

• Restore the gold standard.

"We are great supporters of the aristocracy, the Queen and the monarchy," Hamilton said. "An extremely rigid class system should be greatly beneficial to human society. It is the only system guaranteed to bring good government. We also show how inhuman democracy can be."

That, so far, is it goes in the mock serious side of the Eldon League.

The truly serious side is the good food, drink and merriment the Eldonians enjoy at their 30 or so gatherings each year.

"Membership is granted by whim and caprice," Hamilton said. "Members must have disdain for all things modern, care nothing for money, detect all things which are uncivilized. They must also exhibit all the characteristics of the 18th, or even 19th, century gentleman."

Eldonians socialize in frock coats, carry gold-tipped canes, dine in white tie. Although officially anti-feminist, they politely tolerate a few ladies.

Diplomatic Links

The league is represented in Hong Kong, West Germany, South Africa and Chicago. It has diplomatic links with the Republic of Adenya, an island near Tahiti visible only at low tide, and contacts with monarchist organizations in Italy and France as well as with émigré groups from Eastern European countries.

Each September Eldonians join the Charles James Fox Society in laying a wreath on Fox's statue in London's Bloomsbury Square. Fox was an 18th-century gentleman who gambled away a \$250,000 fortune, worth about \$70 million today, before he was 21.

One of the Eldon League's favorite pinpricks in history went almost unnoticed. On July 4, 1976, the league sent a letter to the U.S. ambassador in London inviting the United States to rejoin the United Kingdom and promising to forgive and forget.

"We then ceremonially relook the embassy for the empire," Hamilton said. "Unfortunately, very heavy rain at the time prevented large numbers of people seeing that historic event."

Ah, well. Carry on backward, chaps.



TOGETHER AGAIN—Benny Goodman, 66, right, is by Lionel Hampton, 70, on the vibes during a concert in New York which turned the clock back. Goodman turned to Carnegie Hall just one day short of its anniversary of a concert that made swing music.

Lionel Hampton was there 40 years ago, in

move them from a school her husband had enrolled

Robert Craig Kilevel with a number. I don't want to hear about this case again." Thus it was that a superior court judge in Santa Monica, Calif., ordered the stoutness back to jail for the remaining four months of his six-month sentence. Kilevel was appearing at a probation hearing when he was charged with escaping when he was five hours late returning to jail two weeks ago.

The sentence he received for attacking his former publicist, Sheldon Saltman, with a baseball bat permitted him to work outside during the day and return to his cell at night. Now, the rest of the term will be spent behind bars. Judge Edward East, after saying that he was tired of reading about "show business stunts," told Kilevel that he had done "irreparable harm" to the work-release program. He also chided him for traveling to and from jail in a chauffeured State convertible, signing autographs and providing others on the work-release program with timeous transportation.

"Do you like a man," the judge said, "you ought to spend the rest of your time in jail and spend it in self-examination."

Singer Bob Dylan and his wife, Sara, also in Santa Monica Superior Court, have reached a settlement in their battle over custody of their four children. The settlement, announced by Dylan's lawyer, ended a fight in which Mrs. Dylan, 34, accused her husband, 37, of brainwashing the children against her. She had gone with two bodyguards to re-

move them from a school her husband had enrolled

Monica Superior Court, for the destruction of a built house set ablaze by from a welder's torch. The room-shaped mansion, over 29,000 square feet, mountain-top in Palm Beach, was destroyed on June 17, 1976. Marie Chino made the against the welder's wife

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